

234 BC \rightarrow 149 BC

MARCUS PORCIUS CATO lived.

He became CATO, the Censor

149-146BC

THIRD PUNIC WAR

149-146 BC

THIRD PUNIC WAR

Rome won over Carthage

149 BC

Cato died

He was about 88 yrs old.

Almost any aspect of government one
single tribune of the plebs could veto the action
or laws of his nine fellow tribunes, or any-
or all! — other magistrates, including
consuls & censors; he could veto the holding
of an election; he could veto the passing of
any law; & he could veto decrees of the Senate
Only a dictator (and perhaps an interrex) was
not subject to the tribunician veto.

149 BC

A law in 149 BC provided that a man elected to the tribunate of the plebs automatically entered the Senate

The whole Plebs took an oath to defend the sacrosanctity - the inviolability - of its elected tribunes. The power of the office also lay in the right of the magistrates to interpose a veto against

149-146 BC

Third Punic War

- a) Cause- Rome wanted to destroy Carthage. Carthage, by terms of the past treaty, could not declare war; but receiving no assistance from Rome against constant annoyance of the King of NUMIDIA, finally attacked him, but was defeated. This was the pretext for Rome to begin War.

149 BC

The corruption and wrongs of provincial governors attracted attention in Rome and in 149 BC, a special court of senators was set up to try officials accused of extortion. From its decision there was no appeal, even to the Tribal Assembly. But it was too hard, & too far away.

149-146 BC

1512 Dates J-BK

Rome

Third Punic War

149-91BC

1912Dates J-BK

NICOMEDES II was king of
~~Bithynia~~ BITHYNIA

as well as easy to obtain

150BC \Rightarrow 130BC

A Roman FANNIUS took the worst grade of PAPYRUS paper and subjected it to a treatment which turned it into paper as good as the best hieratical grade.

The brothers GRACCHI used FANNIUS paper.

Fannius paper was far cheaper to buy than hieratical Egyptian paper

149 BC

Cato the Elder died. Born 234 BC

were not magistrates in the same way
as tribunes of the soldiers, quaestors, aediles
aediles, praetors, consuls and censors; these
magistrates were of the Plebs. The power of the
office lay in the right to interpose a veto
against almost any aspect of government.
Only a dictator (& perhaps an interrex) was
not subject to the tribunician veto.

The Tribune of the Plebs had no imperium
& his authority did not extend outside Rome
(1st milestone). Term of office - one yr, starting
on 10th day of Dec.

A lex Atinia de Tribunis plebis
in senatuum legendis provided
that a man elected to the tribunate
of the plebs automatically
entered the Senate. Because they
were not elected by the whole
People (that is by Patricians as well
as plebeians), they had no power under
Rome's unwritten Constitution and

149BC

Rome

Quaestio de repetundis was
a lawcourt established in 149BC
as a result of political scandals

149-146BC

Third Punic War

146BC Destruction of Carthage

146BC Destruction of Corinth

149-146 BC

Third PUNIC WAR

Rome defeated Carthage

The war of Carthage with HANNIBAL was the pretext for Rome to open hostilities
Battle : Siege of Carthage

Leader Roman ; SCIPIO AEMILIANUS AFRICANUS

Carthage was razed to the ground; salt was planted and plowed. Most of Carthage territory became the Roman Province of Africa.

¹⁴⁹
149-146 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

3rd Punic War
Rome Vs. Carthage
Carthage was utterly destroyed

149 BC → 148 BC

Third Punic War
Carthage was destroyed

149 BC

Consuls

L. Marcus Censorinus

M. Manilius

Start of Third Punic War.

Campaign begins with Roman failure.

Andronicus invades Macedonia

149 BC & 148 BC

SCIPIO AEMILIANUS had a distinguished military career during the Third PUNIC WAR

the pretext for a new attack on the city came when Carthage quarrelled with NUMIDIA, an ally of Rome. The senate sent an army to UTICA (20 mi away) in 150 BC. Carthage offered to submit and even sent 300 children from its leading families to SICILY as hostages. But when Rome demanded that the city be vacated, the people refused. The legions then attacked. For 3 years (149-146 BC) the citizens of Carthage courageously held off the better-trained and heavier armed Roman Army. In the 3rd yr, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO AEMILIANUS took charge of the legions, even as his grandfather SCIPIO AFRICANUS. But even after the Romans had breached the triple walls of the city, the Carthaginians fought in the streets. Of the 50,000 survivors, none escaped into the interior. Next week with slovens. City burned to ground.

149-146 B.C.

SIEGE OF CARTHAGE-I (Third Punic War)

At the end of the 2nd Punic War, Carthage had been stripped of most of its wealth and all of its Mediterranean possessions. But during the next 50 yrs., it rebuilt its economy & the point where it again rivalled Rome as a commercial power. Many Romans regretted that the African city had been allowed to revive. Marcus Porcius CATO, in particular, ended each of his speeches in the Roman senate with the words "CARTHAGE MUST BE DESTROYED."

149BC

A permanent court was set up ^{home} to try charges of extortion against provincial governors marked no great improvement for the complainers.

by SCIPIO AEMILIANUS who received the
title of SCIPIO AFRICANUS, the Younger.

c) Result - Carthage became a Roman
Province.

149 → 146 BC

THIRD PUNIC WAR

(a) Cause - Rome wanted to destroy Carthage by terms of the past treaty, could not declare war; but receiving no assistance from Rome, against the constant annoyance of the King of Numidia, finally attacked him, but was defeated. Rome began the war.

(b) Events - Destruction of Carthage (146 BC)

149 BC

Death of CATO the Censor
historian and economist

149-146BC

Third Punic War. Africa became
a Roman province.

149BC

LEX ATINIA automatically promoted tribunes of the plebs to the Senate.

LEX CALPURNIA set up permanent extortion court.

149BC

Rome

Death of CATO the Censor - historian
and economist

149BC

Third Punic War begins.

149 BC

LEX ATINIA laid down that a man elected a tribune of the plebs was automatically a member of the Senate. This meant that the tribune of the plebs became an alternate way to enter the Senate. The imperium of office did not extend beyond the 1st milestone

149 BC

War declared against Carthage
(Third Punic War)
Death of MASINISSA, and partition
of NUMIDIA.
Revolt of ANDRISCUS (Pseudo-Philip)
in Macedon. Fourth Macedonian
War.

149 BC

Third Punic War begins

149-146 BC

Third Punic War

Carthage punished her leaders and offered abject submission. The Roman Senate would only promise that the city should be left independent if it complied with the further demands of Rome, to be announced on African soil. The Roman fleet & army proceeded to Carthage, and an act of most awful treachery was played out by successive steps. First, at the demand of the Roman general, Carthage sent out as hostages 300 boys from the noblest families. Then the city dismantled its walls and stripped its walls & aisles sending in wagons 3000 Catapults & 200,000 stand of arms. Next the shipping was all surrendered. Then came the announcement that city must be destroyed and people removed to a spot 10 miles inland.

149-146 BC 3RD PUNIC WAR (THE WAR FOR AFRICA) ①

Even before Spain was pacified, hatred and greed had led Rome to seize the remaining realms of Carthage. That state was now (20 BC) powerless for harm. But Roman fear was cruel; commercial envy was rapacious and reckless; and (after some 50 yrs) a long series of persecution forced a needless conflict upon the unhappy Carthaginians. The Third Punic War was marked by black perfidy on the part of Rome and by the final desperate heroism of Carthage. First

that city was called upon to surrender Hannibal to Roman vengeance. Then it was vexed by constant annoyances in Africa on the part of ~~Rome~~ Massinissa, Prince of Numidia.

(Hannibal escaped to the east) To avoid falling into Roman hands he finally took his own life. Massinissa had been Rome's ally in the latter part of the Second Punic war, and had been rewarded by new dominions carved out of Carthaginian territory.

Repeatedly Carthage appealed to Rome, but her just complaints brought no redress. The Roman commissioners that were sent out to exact arbiters - with secret orders beforehand to favor Massinissa - carried back to Rome only a greater fear of the growing wealth of Carthage, and told the astonished Roman Senate of a city with crowded streets, with treasury and arsenals full, and with its harbors thronged ^{From this time (157 A.D.) the name - mentioned by Tacitus (Part 6)} with shipping. ^{expressed every speech in the Senate,} no matter what the subject, with the phrase "Dilemnda est Carthago" (Carthage must be hated out.)

When Massinissa pushed his designs almost up to her gates Carthage took up arms against his invasion. Rome at once declared war. In vain, terrified

About 150 BC and following

Polities entered the calendar, for the pontiffs, those Romans responsible for the administration of the cults of the state, ordered the calendric observances. Periodically, they allowed the full years to be those during which their friends were in office.